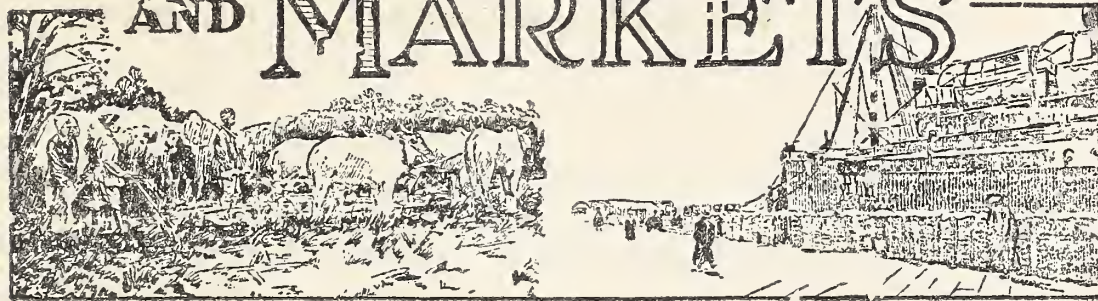


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# FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS



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## FEATURE ARTICLE

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS, 1935-36  
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WASHINGTON D C

## L A T E C A B L E S

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Lithuania 1936 production estimates reported as follows, with 1935 comparisons in parentheses: Wheat 7,532,000 bushels (10,093,000), rye 20,235,000 (25,221,000), barley 9,967,000 (11,556,000), oats 22,184,000 (27,523,000), potatoes 74,662,000 (65,174,000), flaxseed 1,378,000 bushels (1,487,000), flax fiber 61,734,000 pounds (70,328,000). (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, October 21, 1936.)

Argentina rainfall general, benefiting wheat and flaxseed crops, condition of which considered good. Husking of corn in full swing, and planting of new crop has started. (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, October 22, 1936.)

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## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS

## BREAD GRAINS

Summary of recent information

Estimates of 1936 wheat production for 38 countries reporting, other than China and the Soviet Union, now total 2,935,715,000 bushels as against 3,103,208,000 bushels harvested by the same countries in 1935. Increases were indicated by the new estimates for France, Yugoslavia, Norway, and Luxemburg, but in Morocco and the Netherlands prospects were reduced. The first official estimate for France was slightly better than unofficial figures but pointed to a decrease of 14 percent from the crop of 1935 and represents the smallest outturn since 1930.

Current changes in production estimates of wheat and rye

Commodity and country	Reported up to October 19, 1936	Reported up to October 26, 1936	1935
	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>
<u>Wheat:</u>			
38 countries reported ...	2,933,705		
France .....	a/ 242,500	244,351	284,950
Netherlands .....	16,472	16,259	16,653
Yugoslavia .....	105,703	107,438	73,101
Norway .....	1,300	2,168	1,869
Luxemburg .....	1,022	1,091	1,022
Morocco .....	15,542	13,242	20,036
38 countries reported ...		2,935,715	3,103,208
<u>Rye:</u>			
28 countries reported ...	903,302		
France .....	25,589	27,987	29,371
Netherlands .....	19,464	20,078	18,434
Estonia .....	6,378	5,905	6,804
Hungary .....	30,392	28,822	28,650
Norway .....	400	433	483
Yugoslavia .....		7,992	7,720
29 countries reported ...		912,296	966,124

a/ Estimate of the Paris office, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The 1936 rye crop of 29 countries, not including China and the Soviet Union, is placed at 912,296,000 bushels as compared with 966,124,000 bushels produced in 1935. The official estimate for France is better than was anticipated by the trade but points to a reduction of 5 percent from the 1935 harvest. Gains over earlier estimates were also indicated by new



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figures for the Netherlands and Norway, but declines were reported for Hungary and Estonia. The first official Yugoslav estimate was placed about 4 percent above the 1935 crop but is 3 percent under the average for 1930-1934.

Crop prospects in the Southern Hemisphere

The 1936 wheat crop of Australia deteriorated during the past month, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture. Lack of rain caused serious damage over most of the wheat-growing districts, and injury from frost was reported in New South Wales. Crop conditions were considered satisfactory in Victoria, however, because recent rains were rather general and had improved the situation in this State.

In Argentina the condition of the wheat crop was reported to range from good to excellent in most of the producing areas, according to Agricultural Attaché P. O. Myhus at Buenos Aires. Poor conditions have been experienced in the western part of the Province of Cordoba, and irreparable damage from drought was reported in the Territory of La Pampa and the western part of the important Province of Buenos Aires, which generally accounts for almost half of the Argentine wheat crop. Rains, received about the middle of October, relieved these drought districts, however, and provided sufficient moisture to mature the crop in the eastern part of the Province of Cordoba and in the Province of Santa Fé.

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## COTTON

China has record cotton crop

The 1936 cotton crop in China, estimated at 3,650,000 bales (of 500 pounds) is the largest on record, according to cabled information received from Agricultural Commissioner O. L. Dawson, at Shanghai. In view of the low estimate for minor provinces and the favorable weather conditions during harvesting, it is likely that the present crop estimate will be revised upward. Increased production of all cotton in Honan, Shensi, and Hopei is due chiefly to an expansion of the area under cotton, as yields in many sections are lower than those of last season. The carry-over in these 3 provinces, estimated at 500,000 bales, is practically exhausted.

During the month of August, China imported a total of 10,109 bales compared with 8,293 bales in July. The imports of American cotton were 1,276 and 731 bales, respectively. Total imports of foreign cotton during

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

October-August 1935-36 were 169,733 bales as against 263,480 bales for a similar period a year earlier. In these totals, American cotton was represented by 50,619 and 132,533 bales, respectively. Imports of Indian cotton held their own much better, showing a decline from 102,280 to only 88,599 bales. On September 30, stocks of foreign cotton were practically exhausted. The Shanghai public warehouses contained no American cotton, only 1,000 bales of Indian and 1,000 bales of all other foreign growths. Imports of raw cotton into Manchuria, excluding imports of Chinese cotton, amounted to 53,492 bales, including 3,052 American and 49,815 Indian.

Notwithstanding the large crop, prices of domestic cotton advanced slightly. The unexpected strong price situation is attributed to a number of factors such as the slow movement of cotton from the interior, the reluctance of the farmer to part with his cotton at prevailing prices, and the strong demand for yarn. On the other hand, spinners hold that present prices are too high and refrain from making large purchases; they anticipate a price decline, following an increase of cotton shipments from the interior. Prices of Indian and American cotton have declined, but the decline was considerably larger in the case of the former. The advance in yarn prices was proportionately greater than the price advance in domestic raw cotton. The price relationship between raw cotton and yarn is now at a more favorable level than at any time during the past few years. Short stocks of yarn and active demand from the interior are the main factors in holding up the market. This situation is expected to continue for some time.

Some of the Chinese mills which have been inactive during the latter part of the season are resuming work. The operating capacity of the Chinese mills for the country as a whole is estimated at 80 percent, and for Shanghai alone at about 90 percent. Japanese-owned mills in China are operating at full capacity.

CHINA: Price per pound of specified grades of cotton at Shanghai,  
October 13, 1936, with comparisons

Growth	1936	
	September 12	October 13
	Cents	Cents
Domestic cotton (October delivery) .....	10.56	10.61
Domestic cotton (December delivery) .....	10.66	10.97
American Middling (immediate delivery) ..	15.99	15.80
Indian Akola .....	12.94	11.95

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

CHINA: Imports of raw cotton in August 1936, with comparisons  
(In bales of 500 pounds)

Growth	1936		October-August	
	July	August	1934-35	1935-36
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
American .....	731	1,276	132,533	50,619
Indian .....	2,149	5,144	102,280	88,599
Egyptian .....	4,296	1,721	26,513	25,665
Others .....	1,117	1,968	2,154	4,850
Total .....	8,293	10,109	263,480	169,733

CHINA: Preliminary arrivals of raw cotton in September 1936,  
with comparisons (In bales of 500 pounds)

Growth	1936		October-September	
	August	September	1934-35	1935-36
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
American .....	300	450	122,607	44,671
Indian .....	3,260	1,280	85,991	74,921
Chinese .....	34,862	19,031	733,313	1,124,818
Egyptian .....	1,246	513	24,764	23,937
Others .....	4,940	4,490	4,497	21,775
Total .....	44,608	25,764	971,172	1,290,122

CHINA: Cotton deliveries to Shanghai mills in August 1936,  
with comparisons (In bales of 500 pounds)

Growth	1936		October-September	
	August	September	1934-35	1935-36
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
American .....	3,000	1,000	148,000	55,000
Indian .....	5,000	4,000	95,000	78,000
Egyptian .....	40,000	a/	25,000	25,000
Chinese .....	2,000	39,000	686,000	1,136,000
Others .....	3,000	5,000	7,000	21,000
Total .....	53,000	49,000	961,000	1,315,000

a/ Negligible.

Indian cotton acreage under 1935 early plantings

The second forecast of Indian cotton acreage for 1936-37 was 20,989,000 acres, according to a cable received from the Director of Statistics at Calcutta. This indicates a 5-percent reduction compared with the revised forecast of 22,114,000 acres, at this time last year. The final figure for 1935-36 was 25,138,000 acres.



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## BEANS

Japanese bean crop increased

The 1936 dry bean output of Hokkaido (Japan) is estimated at 174,200,000 pounds from an area of 240,500 acres, as against the 1935 crop of 146,660,000 pounds grown on 106,200 acres, according to information received from Agricultural Commissioner O. L. Dawson at Shanghai. In view of the increased acreage, this year's crop would have been much larger but for the unfavorable climatic conditions. Exports of Otenashi beans in 1935 amounted to 14,152,000 pounds, of which 260,000 pounds were to the United States. The remaining stocks of Otenashi beans in Hokkaido, as of September 1, are estimated at 5,400,000 pounds; of this total, 2,000,000 pounds are of a hand-picked quality intended for export.

The pyrethrum and green pea crops are estimated at 10,000,000 pounds and 72,576,000 pounds, respectively, as against 12,000,000 pounds and 73,624,000 pounds in 1935. The anticipated smaller crops are due to damage caused by continued rainfall during harvest time. The old crop of Nagazura beans is almost exhausted at present.

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## LIVESTOCK, MEAT, AND WOOL

European hog numbers above 1935

Latest hog-census data show total hog numbers in the most important hog-producing countries of Europe to be approximately 5 percent higher at the beginning of the 1936-37 hog year than at the same time a year earlier. In the United Kingdom, however, hog numbers have declined. It is probable that some modification of the British Pig Scheme will be made, possibly accompanied by an increase in pork import quotas for 1937 and the imposition of tariffs on cured pork.

The marked increase in hog production in Germany will be an outstanding feature in the coming hog marketing year in continental Europe. No pork surplus in Germany is expected to develop, however, since there is a shortage in cattle. Germany will no doubt continue to import hogs, lard, and fatbacks, as well as beef, but only in quantities for which the supplying countries can accept payment in German goods.

Hog numbers in the Danube Basin, in contrast to those of other surplus-producing countries in Central Europe, are now considerably smaller than those of a year earlier. Exports from this area in the coming winter

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and spring are expected to be somewhat smaller than those of last winter and spring. The large corn and barley crops harvested in the Basin this year, however, have given rise to a strong demand for feeder hogs, and it is anticipated that increased supplies of fat hogs and lard will be available for export in the summer and fall of 1937.

With larger slaughter supplies of hogs in the United States in prospect for the first half of the 1936-37 marketing year, it is probable that exports of hog products will increase somewhat in this period. In the last half of 1936-37, however, the probable smaller domestic hog slaughter is likely to result in a level of exports no greater than in the last half of 1935-36.

United States cattle import quotas nearly exhausted

The import quota granted by the United States under the terms of the trade agreement with Canada and applying to 155,799 head of cattle weighing 700 pounds or more for the calendar year 1936 was practically exhausted by October 10. Of the 152,858 head imported during the period January 1 - October 10, Canada furnished 132,457 and Mexico 20,401. The quota of 51,933 veal calves was filled by the middle of August, Canada supplying over 95 percent of the total. Little utilization so far has been made of the 20,000-head quota covering dairy cows weighing 700 pounds or over.

UNITED STATES: Imports of cattle and calves under the quotas,  
January 1 - October 10, 1936

Item	Calves weighing less than 175 pounds	Cattle weighing 700 pounds and over	Dairy cows weighing 700 pounds & over
Quotas for 1936 .....	51,933	155,799	20,000
Number imported .....	51,933	152,858 <sup>326</sup>	4,794 <sup>41,861</sup>
Percent of quota used .....	100.0	98.4	24.03
Number imported from Canada <u>a/</u>	48,682	132,457 <sup>925</sup>	4,794 <sup>4866</sup>
Percent of imports received from Canada .....	<u>a/</u> 95.6	86.7 87.3	100.0
Number imported from Mexico <u>a/</u>	2,238	20,401	0
Percent of imports received from Mexico .....	<u>a/</u> 4.4	13.3 12.7	0

Compiled from official records of the United States Customs Bureau.  
a/ Figures are for period January 1 - August 1, 1936. Customs Bureau has not yet worked out final allocations as between Canada and Mexico.

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Australian and British wool markets firm

The wool sales which opened at Brisbane, Australia, on October 19 reflected the strong tone noted in other Australian sales in October, according to cabled advices from Agricultural Attaché C. C. Taylor at London. Good selections were on offer at Brisbane, with competition keen. Yorkshire was the chief buyer, with strong support coming from France and Germany. Opening prices were very firm, showing no loss from the closing of the Sydney series on October 15. Price movements of average descriptions generally have been in the sellers' favor.

Japan has not yet been an operator in this season's Australian wool markets. This fact is regarded in Great Britain as resulting in a level of wool prices somewhat lower than would have prevailed otherwise, according to Consul E. E. Evans at Bradford. Even without Japanese competition, the Australian market this month has maintained a level of values which hinders the sale of wool tops in Bradford. The trade, however, appears to believe that raw-wool values are not unreasonable in relation to the evident demand for wool products. There is some concern as to whether those values can be maintained on the basis of European and Australian competition alone.

The position of Japan is a factor of outstanding prominence in the raw-wool trade. Reports current in British circles suggest that a wool shortage has developed in Japan as a result of non-participation in Australian sales, according to Consul Evans. A return to the sales by Japan would be expected to give considerable added strength to prices. Meanwhile, Japanese operations in South African wool markets have so stimulated prices there as to curtail materially the volume of British purchases. Increased American operations in British wool centers resulted in a sharp increase in wool shipments to the United States in recent weeks.

With wool values on a firm basis and machinery well employed, the trade is regarding probable future development with some caution, Consul Evans states. Large forward commitments in tops are being avoided; there was an absence of speculative business early in October; and the volume of future trade appears to hinge upon the preservation of existing values. If the strong tone in raw-wool markets prevails, it is expected that the large volume of inquiry for tops will result in real transactions. A weakening in raw prices, however, probably would cause spinners to continue to withhold bulk purchases.



## THE CASHEW NUT INDUSTRY OF INDIA

The cashew nut industry of western India is centered at several points on the coast between Bombay and the southern tip of the Indian Peninsula, according to a report from Vice Consul Daniel V. Anderson at Bombay. The most important center is Quilon, a seaport in Travancore State, where 15 small factories process approximately 40 percent of India's total exports. Approximately 20 percent of the exports are produced in Mangalore, in the Madras Presidency, where there are six factories of fair size. Portuguese India is also an important producing area which uses the port of Mormugao as its shipping center. In addition, there are factories at Malwan and Vengurla in the Bombay Presidency which, together with Goa, account for about 25 percent of India's exports.

In comparison with the west coast of India, the factories on the east coast of the Madras Presidency are of small importance; they produce only about 15 percent of the total exports. To a certain extent this is due to the fact that the bulk of their production is consumed locally because of the inferior quality of the nuts.

### Production

In the absence of official statistics concerning the production of cashew nuts in India, the estimates of important dealers, considered in connection with the export statistics of Portuguese India and official American import statistics, must be used. On the basis of these data, the average annual production of cashew nuts in all of India, including Portuguese India, is estimated at 500,000 bags of 168 pounds, or approximately 84,000,000 pounds of unshelled nuts. Since the unshelled nut yields approximately 22 percent of its weight in good, marketable kernels, the quantity of shelled cashew nuts produced in India is reckoned at 18,500,000 pounds. There appears to be little variation in the crop from year to year.

### Imports

India's domestic production of cashew nuts is supplemented by important importations of raw nuts from East Africa, principally from Mozambique. The bulk of these imports is received at ports of western India where the nuts are shelled, cured, and prepared for export. Fairly large quantities are also shipped to points on the east coast of India, especially to Cocanada, in the Madras Presidency, where approximately 3,808,000 pounds of unshelled nuts are reported to have been received during the year ended August 31, 1936.

Indian statistics concerning importations of unshelled cashew nuts are not available inasmuch as this product is placed in the general category "fruits and vegetables." It is reliably estimated, however, that average



## THE CASHEW NUT INDUSTRY OF INDIA, CONT'D

annual imports from East Africa total 200,000 bags of 168 pounds, or approximately 33,600,000 pounds, which amount would yield almost 7,400,000 pounds of shelled nuts.

The above estimates are to a degree corroborated by the official statistics of Mozambique which show that during the calendar year 1934, 12,781,000 kilograms (approximately 28,118,200 pounds) of cashew nuts were exported to India. On the basis of the 22 percent yield mentioned above, these imports would have accounted for approximately 6,186,000 pounds of marketable kernels.

That there has been some expansion in shipments from East Africa is indicated by the statement of a prominent Bombay dealer who estimates that 350,000 bags of unshelled cashew nuts were imported into India from that source during the 12 months terminating on August 31, 1936. These shipments would yield about 12,900,000 pounds of kernels.

Exports

Approximately 80 percent of the available supply of cashew nuts is exported. With the average annual domestic consumption placed at 6,000,000 pounds and the annual carry-over at between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000 pounds, the following tabulation, shows the position of the industry during the past year.

INDIA: Supply and distribution of cashew nuts,  
year ended August 31, 1936 a/

Item	Shelled nuts
	<u>Pounds</u>
<u>Supply</u>	
Carry-over from previous season (approximate) .....	1,500,000
Estimated Indian production during current season .	18,500,000
Estimated imports from Africa .....	13,000,000
Total available supply .....	33,000,000
<u>Distribution</u>	
Exports to the United States (approximate) .....	22,500,000
Exports to other countries .....	3,500,000
Local consumption .....	6,000,000
Total disappearance .....	32,000,000
Carry-over for the next season .....	1,000,000

Estimated by Vice Consul Daniel V. Anderson at Bombay.

a/ Includes Portuguese India.

## THE CASHEW NUT INDUSTRY OF INDIA, CONT'D

With approximately 90 percent of exports destined to the United States, European markets, of which Great Britain is the largest, are of small importance. This fact has occasioned comments in the Indian press regarding the failure of the industry to develop important outlets in Europe and the British Empire.

Official statistics relating to the exports of cashew nuts are available only for Portuguese India. These show that 1,879,420 pounds of unshelled and 1,132,715 pounds of shelled nuts were shipped during 1934 to British India, the United Kingdom, the United States and the Continent of Europe. The following table shows the exports of cashew nuts from Portuguese India during the years 1932, 1933, and 1934:

PORTUGUESE INDIA: Exports of Cashew nuts, 1932-1934

Year	Unshelled nuts		Shelled nuts	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars
1932 .....	1,940,002	26,388	866,059	79,851
1933 .....	1,422,224	19,644	1,728,090	141,864
1934 .....	1,879,420	22,242	1,132,715	92,778

Compiled by Vice Consul Daniel V. Anderson from official statistics.

Conversions of Indian rupees into dollars were made at the rate of 27 cents for one rupee during 1932, 34 cents in 1933, and 31 cents in 1934.

Prices

The current price at Bombay for unshelled nuts of fair average quality is 165 rupees per long ton (\$54.45 per short ton). African cashew nuts are quoted at 150 rupees (\$49.55) c.i.f. Bombay. The current cost and freight, New York, prices of shelled cashew nuts are:

1st grade (sound big whole kernels) 116 shillings per hundred-weight of 112 pounds (\$26.08 per 100 pounds).

2d grade (sound small whole kernels) 95 shillings per hundredweight of 112 pounds (\$21.36 per 100 pounds).

3d grade (halves and broken kernels) from 58 shillings to 75 shillings per hundredweight of 112 pounds (\$15.29 to \$16.87 per 100 pounds).

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## AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1935-36

Latest revised figures place the value of agricultural exports, for the year ended June 30, 1936, at \$766,304,000. This is a gain of 15 percent over the 1934-35 figure of \$668,713,000. There was also a gain of 15 percent in volume. Although this indicates no change in the total index of prices, small price declines in the important items of cotton and tobacco were offset by large rises in the prices of other commodities. Exports of meats, wheat, and other grains, the groups most seriously affected by the drought of 1934, dropped to very low levels. On the other hand such groups as fruits and tobacco, of which there were ample domestic supplies, benefited from the effects of the forces working toward recovery in international trade and improved accordingly. Lint cotton made up 51 percent of the total export value, leaf tobacco 18 percent, fruits 12 percent, meats, including animal fats and oils, over 5 percent, and grains and flour 3 percent.

Cotton

Much more cotton was sent abroad during 1935-36 than in the preceding year, total exports amounting to 6,397,000 bales valued at \$392,015,000 compared with 5,066,000 bales valued at \$326,877,000 exported during 1934-35. This represented an average export value of 12.9 cents per pound in 1934-35 and 12.3 cents per pound in 1935-36. Japan continued to rank first as an outlet for American cotton, taking 1,585,000 bales, or one-fourth of all cotton exported. Exports to the United Kingdom were nearly double those of last season, rising from 787,000 bales in 1934-35 to 1,431,000 bales during 1935-36. Germany also more than doubled the volume of American cotton purchased, while France did nearly as well. Exports to Belgium, Poland, the Netherlands, and Canada were also much above those of a year earlier, but exports to China and Russia dropped off heavily.

Tobacco

Exports of leaf tobacco increased from 353,347,000 pounds, valued at \$119,900,000, during 1934-35, to 417,539,000 pounds with a value of \$140,666,000 during the fiscal year just ended. This represents an increase of 18 percent in volume and 17 percent in value. Over a period of years, exports of high-priced, flue-cured tobacco have been increasing, while exports of the lower-priced, dark-fired tobacco have decreased.

Four-fifths of all leaf tobacco exported was of the bright flue-cured type, total exports in 1935-36 amounting to 322,792,000 pounds valued at \$126,062,000, or increases of 32 percent and 21 percent in volume and value, respectively, over the preceding 12 months. The average unit value of 39.1 cents per pound in 1935-36 compares with 42.8 cents per pound the preceding year. Sales to the British market amounted to 226,631,000 pounds, a peak figure, and 49 percent more than was purchased by the United Kingdom last season. Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Australia also took more flue-cured leaf this season than last. Exports to Canada and the Orient fell off. Exports of dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee, dark Virginia, and burley continued their downward trend. Exports of black-fat, water baler, and dark African rose to 10,496,000 pounds.



## AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1935-36, CONT'D

Fruits

Fruits were another bright spot in the 1935-36 export picture. All kinds of fruit shared in the upturn. The outstanding increases were in fresh apples, pears, lemons, oranges, and canned fruit.

A fairly large crop in the United States coupled with a short crop in Europe raised the exports of fresh apples from 8,062,000 bushels with a value of \$11,515,000 in 1934-35 to 12,240,000 bushels valued at \$18,212,000 in 1935-36. This was a gain of 52 percent in volume when compared with a year earlier. Of this total, 4,419,000 bushels were barreled, 6,711,000 bushels boxed, and 1,109,000 bushels basketed apples. Over 50 percent of these exports went to the United Kingdom, 12 percent to France, and 9 percent to Belgium. The greatest advance was in barreled and basketed apples, which come mostly from states along the eastern seaboard.

Exports of fresh pears amounted to 2,482,000 bushels, the highest since 1930-31. A better demand on the part of the United Kingdom, France, and the Netherlands accounted for most of this increase. Palestine appears to be a growing market for this product.

Nearly twice as many lemons were exported as during the preceding year, the total amounting to 726,000 boxes, valued at \$3,055,000. Canada, our best market for lemons, absorbed 347,000 boxes and the United Kingdom took 284,000 boxes. Disruption of trade with Italy was largely responsible for the unusually heavy exports of lemons to European markets. Foreign markets also absorbed 5,446,000 boxes of oranges, a peak figure, due partially to a prolonged trade dispute between France and Spain which curtailed shipments from the latter country. Exports of grapefruit were the highest since 1931-32, amounting to 1,086,000 boxes. The United Kingdom and Canada take the bulk of the grapefruit.

Exports of all kinds of canned fruit moved ahead, the total amounting to 340,811,000 pounds, the highest on record. Those showing the greatest gains were canned peaches, pears, apricots, and fruits for salad.

Meats and meat products

Exports of pork products continued on the downward trend which began in 1925. Short American supplies and relatively high prices contributed materially to the current decline, overshadowing the foreign market developments which were largely responsible for the long-time downward tendency. Exports of cured pork in 1935-36 reached the unusually low level of 51,059,000 pounds as compared with 76,551,000 pounds in 1934-35. Exports of fresh pork stood at 3,230,000 pounds in comparison with 26,436,000 pounds a year ago. Lard also made a very poor showing, exports amounting to 88,860,000 pounds. A year earlier, the exports had stood at 225,112,000 pounds. The usually small exports of beef and beef products also reached lower levels.



## AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1935-36, CONT'D

Grains

Short domestic supplies also were important in reducing exports of grains to an unusually low point. Barley and oats were the exceptions to the general decline in grain exports. Exports of barley rose to 9,886,000 bushels, the highest since 1930-31, and exports of oats, oatmeal, and rolled oats, which amounted to 1,429,000 bushels, were the highest since 1932-33. Exports of wheat including flour amounted to only 15,930,000 bushels. Most of this went out in the form of flour to countries outside of Europe. Only 816,000 bushels of corn and cornmeal were exported. Exports of rice, flour, meal, and broken rice amounted to only 86,438,000 pounds.

Oilseeds and oilseed products

Except for 1933-34 exports of linseed cake and meal were the highest since 1929-30, amounting to 230,000 short tons. Exports of cottonseed cake and meal, though showing some improvement over the unusually small exports last season, were very low, amounting to only 10,000 tons. Average exports during 1925-26 to 1929-30 stood at 328,000 tons.

Oilseeds, however, made an excellent showing, total exports increasing from 2,000 tons in 1934-35 to 89,000 tons during the year just closed. Domestically produced soybeans account for a large portion of these exports. Vegetable oil exports as a whole were less this year than last. Heavier exports of linseed oil, soybean oils, and soap stock were more than offset by declines in other vegetable oils.

UNITED STATES: Value of agricultural exports (domestic) a/  
compared with total, 1926-1936

Year ended June 30	Total exports	Agricultural exports excluding forest products		Forest products
		Percent of		
		Amount	total exports	
	Million <u>dollars</u>	Million <u>dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>	Million <u>dollars</u>
1926 .....	4,653	1,892	40.7	163
1927 .....	4,867	1,908	39.2	172
1928 .....	4,773	1,815	38.0	175
1929 .....	5,284	1,847	35.0	178
1930 .....	4,618	1,496	32.4	162
1931 .....	3,032	1,038	34.2	98
1932 .....	1,908	752	39.4	62
1933 .....	1,413	590	41.8	46
1934 .....	2,008	787	39.2	73
1935 .....	2,085	669	32.1	83
1936 Preliminary	2,375	766	32.3	87

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, June issues, 1921-1935, and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Excludes distilled liquors, which are classified as non-agricultural.

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1935-36, CONT'D

Annual volume index numbers

The volume index of United States farm exports rose 15 percent in 1935-36 over the preceding fiscal year, standing at 62 percent of the pre-war level. This was the first increase in the fiscal-year index since 1932. American cotton, fruits, and tobacco were exported in greater volume. Shipments of grain and pork products continued to suffer from the effects of domestic shortages. The index for cotton rose to 76 percent of the pre-war level as against 60 percent the preceding year. Exports of leaf tobacco, with an index of 110, showed considerable improvement over a year earlier. Fruits, with an index of 276, made an excellent showing, reaching the heaviest volume since 1932-33.

Volume of agricultural products exported from the United States:  
Annual index numbers, 1921-1935 a/

Year ended June 30	All commodities	All commodities except cotton	Cotton including linters	Tobacco unmanufactured b/	Fruits	Wheat, including flour	Grains and grain products	Cured pork c/	Lard
1921	127	212	64	129	108	340	329	188	158
1922	137	218	76	118	105	261	317	178	172
1923	112	182	59	116	121	208	246	208	201
1924	104	153	67	152	214	150	143	231	214
1925	126	167	95	110	184	241	225	152	167
1926	106	123	93	137	211	101	117	117	147
1927	136	143	131	132	301	203	188	78	143
1928	112	138	92	125	258	191	188	73	151
1929	117	141	99	144	372	152	174	73	165
1930	97	117	82	153	216	143	130	75	166
1931	90	101	81	150	337	122	104	44	124
1932	98	91	103	110	305	126	104	27	115
1933	85	64	100	102	255	39	42	26	118
1934	83	65	97	120	248	35	34	28	115
1935	54	46	60	95	197	21	21	22	48
1936	62	43	76	110	276	15	19	15	19

Computed from statistics compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, June issues, 1920-1926, January and June issues, 1927-1936, and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ For index numbers for the years 1866-1920 see "Foreign Crops and Markets" for August 26, 1935. b/ Includes stems, trimmings, etc. c/ Includes bacon, hams, shoulders, and sides.

AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS: Exports (domestic) of the United States,  
1934-35 and 1935-36

Commodity exported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934-35	1935-36 prelim.	1934-35	1935-36 prelim.
ANIMALS & ANIMAL PRODUCTS:				1,000	1,000
Animals, live:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Cattle-					
For breeding .....	No.	2	2	206	274
Other cattle .....	No.	8	1	213	45
Hogs (swine) .....	No.	1	a/	20	9
Horses-					
For breeding .....	No.	a/	a/	82	90
Other horses .....	No.	1	4	222	676
Mules, asses, and burros .....	No.	3	2	567	476
Sheep .....	No.	b/ 14	b/ 5	b/ 200	b/ 72
Poultry .....	Lb.	48	76	30	44
Fur animals .....	No.	1	a/	7	4
Other animals, live .....		c/	c/	291	288
Total animals, live .....				1,838	1,978
Dairy products:					
Butter .....	Lb.	761	1,098	222	293
Cheese .....	Lb.	1,344	1,137	276	256
Milk and cream-					
Fresh and sterilized .....	Gal.	76	79	61	51
Condensed, sweetened .....	Lb.	7,881	3,488	979	409
Evaporated, unsweetened .....	Lb.	39,549	25,474	2,569	1,755
Dried-					
Skimmed .....	Lb.	1,057	1,666	75	127
Whole .....	Lb.	1,648	1,709	531	575
Infants' foods, malted milk, etc.	Lb.	1,848	2,126	558	656
Total dairy products .....				5,271	4,122
Eggs and egg products:					
Eggs, in the shell .....	Doz.	1,802	2,112	499	593
Eggs and yolks, frozen, dried, or canned .....	Lb.	65	106	13	18
Total eggs & egg products ..				512	611
Honey .....	Lb.	1,164	1,655	99	123
Hides and skins, raw (except furs):					
Calf and kip skins .....	Lb.	15,458	7,661	1,626	1,084
Cattle hides .....	Lb.	40,368	14,706	2,888	1,508
Sheep and goat skins .....	Lb.	1,891	2,650	234	432
Other hides and skins (in- cluding flesh and pickled splits) .....	Lb.	6,174	7,152	450	629
Total hides and skins .....	Lb.	63,891	32,169	5,198	3,653

Continued -



AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS: Exports (domestic) of the United States,  
1934-35 and 1935-36, cont'd

Commodity exported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36
			prelim.		prelim.
ANIMALS & ANIMAL PRODUCTS, CONT'D:				1,000	1,000
Meats and meat products:		Thousands:	Thousands:	dollars	dollars
Meats-					
Beef and veal-					
Fresh or frozen .....	Lb.	5,518	4,697	843	810
Pickled or cured .....	Lb.	9,501	5,909	680	563
Canned, incl. corned, etc. ....	Lb.	2,653	1,761	865	553
Total beef and veal .....	Lb.	17,672	12,367	2,388	1,926
Horse meat- .....	Lb.	---	d/ 470	---	d/ 43
Pickled .....	Lb.	107	e/a/	11	e/a/
Dry salted or smoked .....	Lb.	1,367	e/ 816	144	e/ 83
Mutton and lamb .....	Lb.	620	488	108	91
Pork-					
Fresh or frozen-					
Carcasses .....	Lb.	436	89	46	13
Loins and other .....	Lb.	25,950	3,141	3,093	543
Total fresh pork .....	Lb.	26,436	3,230	3,139	556
Bacon .....	Lb.	11,582	3,860	1,384	722
Hams and shoulders, cured ..	Lb.	64,561	46,720	10,389	9,588
Sides, Cumberland & Wilt....	Lb.	408	479	59	86
Other, pickled or salted....	Lb.	14,704	7,488	1,320	934
Pork, canned .....	Lb.	9,979	7,749	3,617	2,694
Total pork .....	Lb.	127,670	69,526	19,908	14,580
Poultry and game, fresh .....	Lb.	1,630	1,600	363	389
Sausage-					
Canned .....	Lb.	1,229	1,074	300	287
Other .....	Lb.	2,098	1,192	413	276
Other meats-					
Fresh, frozen, or cured-					
Kidneys .....	Lb.	8,680	6,906	767	935
Livers .....	Lb.	6,225	2,276	598	298
Tongues .....	Lb.	5,320	4,472	792	748
Sausage ingredients .....	Lb.	3,760	1,852	262	195
Canned, incl. poultry .....	Lb.	973	1,327	180	305
Other meats .....	Lb.	3,528	1,498	347	208
Total meats .....	Lb.	180,875	105,864	26,581	20,364
Meat extracts & bouillon cubes	Lb.	165	109	175	166
Sausage casings-					
Beef .....	Lb.	26,697	17,983	2,387	1,470
Hog .....	Lb.	7,925	6,324	3,631	3,274
Other .....	Lb.	1,158	1,486	481	806
Total sausage casings .....	Lb.	35,780	25,793	6,499	5,550

Continued -



AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS: Exports (domestic) of the United States,  
1934-35 and 1935-36, cont'd

Commodity exported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934-35	1935-36 : prelim.	1934-35	1935-36 : prelim.
ANIMALS & ANIMAL PRODUCTS, CONT'D.				1,000	1,000
<u>Oils, fats &amp; greases, animal:</u>		<u>Thousands:</u>	<u>Thousands:</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
Lard .....	Lb.	225,112	83,860	19,032	11,327
Lard, neutral .....	Lb.	2,290	717	214	98
Neat's-foot oil .....	Lb.	891	898	111	125
Oleomargarine .....	Lb.	232	108	27	15
Oleo oil .....	Lb.	13,173	9,552	1,111	1,111
Oleo stock .....	Lb.	4,530	3,274	420	353
Stearins and fatty acids-					
Grease stearin (incl. lard)...	Lb.	443	1,737	26	103
Oleic acid, or red oil .....	Lb.	1,278	401	80	31
Oleo stearin .....	Lb.	2,398	1,000	196	93
Stearic acid .....	Lb.	480	512	48	53
Tallow-					
Edible .....	Lb.	676	1,050	43	102
Inedible .....	Lb.	f/	d/f/2,117	f/	d/f/ 121
Other-					
Oils, inedible .....	Lb.	3,887	1,371	171	108
Greases and fats .....	Lb.	18,815	14,570	932	1,025
Total oils, etc., animal ...	Lb.	274,205	126,167	22,411	14,665
Total meats, meat products,					
oils, fats, and greases	Lb.	491,029	257,933	55,666	40,745
<u>Wool, mohair, and Angora</u>					
rabbit hair, unmanufactured ...	Lb.	26	28	11	8
<u>Miscellaneous animal products:</u>					
Feathers, crude, not dressed ...	Lb.	7,492	6,382	342	251
Gelatin .....	Lb.	200	220	108	113
Glue of animal origin .....	Lb.	1,032	1,034	169	177
Hair, unmanufactured-					
Cattle and ox hair .....	Lb.	10,085	7,531	648	604
Hog hair .....	Lb.	g/	d/ 3,828	g/	d/ 354
Other hair .....	Lb.	16,949	8,030	1,650	995
Other misc. animal products ....		c/	c/	728	826
Total animals and					
animal products .....				72,240	54,560
<u>VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:</u>					
<u>Chocolate and cocoa:</u>					
Chocolate, incl. sweetened ....	Lb.	917	1,402	124	184
Cocoa, powdered .....	Lb.	1,818	2,489	214	252
<u>Coffee and substitutes:</u>					
Green .....	Lb.	4,440	6,439	664	925
Roasted .....	Lb.	2,184	2,353	517	523
Extracts and substitutes					
(including chicory) .....	Lb.	930	1,162	572	656

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS: Exports (domestic) of the United States,  
1934-35 and 1935-36, cont'd

Commodity exported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934-35	1935-36	1935-36	1935-36
			prelim.		prelim.
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONTINUED:				1,000	1,000
Cotton, unmanufactured: (500 lb.):		Thousands:	Thousands:	dollars	dollars
Raw, except linters-					
American Egyptian (Pima) . . . . .	Bale:	2/	1	18	35
Other 1-1/8 inches & over . . . . .	Bale:	40	45	2,684	2,909
Upland, under 1-1/8 inches . . . . .	Bale:	5,026	6,351	324,175	389,071
Total, excl. linters . . . . .	Bale:	5,066	6,397	326,877	392,015
Raw, linters-					
Grades 1 to 7, inclusive . . . . .	Bale:	262	302	6,708	7,297
Grade 8 . . . . .	Bale:	a/	3	1	75
Total linters . . . . .	Bale:	262	305	6,709	7,372
Total cotton, unmf'd. . . . .	Bale:	5,328	6,702	333,586	399,387
Fruits:					
Fresh-					
Apples . . . . .	Bbl.:	696	1,473	2,993	6,188
Apples . . . . .	Bskt:	261	1,109	451	2,209
Apples . . . . .	Box	5,714	6,711	8,071	9,814
Berries . . . . .	Lb.:	7,210	5,713	600	547
Cherries . . . . .	Lb.:	g/	d/ 797	g/	d/ 76
Citrus-					
Grapefruit . . . . .	Box	984	1,086	2,147	2,441
Lemons . . . . .	Box	384	726	1,163	3,055
Oranges . . . . .	Box	4,092	5,446	10,684	13,558
Grapes . . . . .	Lb.:	35,712	37,352	1,569	1,586
Melons . . . . .	Lb.:	d/ 7,687	24,187	d/ 88	378
Peaches . . . . .	Lb.:	4,884	10,041	158	314
Pears . . . . .	Lb.:	100,635	124,144	3,832	4,801
Pineapples . . . . .	Box	22	27	65	71
Prunes and plums . . . . .	Lb.:	g/	d/ 5,059	g/	d/ 233
Other fresh fruits . . . . .		c/	c/	751	653
Total fresh fruits . . . . .				32,632	45,929
Dried and evaporated-					
Apples . . . . .	Lb.:	23,497	32,570	2,151	2,718
Apple waste (except pomace) . . . . .	Lb.:	988	1,938	53	69
Apricots . . . . .	Lb.:	15,196	26,538	2,471	3,689
Dates . . . . .	Lb.:	d/ 39	374	d/ 5	35
Peaches . . . . .	Lb.:	6,351	6,097	544	534
Pears . . . . .	Lb.:	5,687	7,560	431	582
Prunes . . . . .	Lb.:	152,716	217,639	8,520	9,518
Raisins . . . . .	Lb.:	93,890	109,016	4,311	5,191
Dried fruits for salad . . . . .	Lb.:	11,396	14,472	786	889
Other dried & evaporated . . . . .	Lb.:	3,296	4,714	256	321
Total dried & evap. fruits :		313,056	420,968	20,028	23,546

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS: Exports (domestic) of the United States,  
1934-35 and 1935-36, cont'd

Commodity exported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934-35	1935-36 prelim.	1934-35	1935-36 prelim.
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONTINUED:				1,000	1,000
Fruits, cont'd:		Thousands:	Thousands:	dollars	dollars
Canned-					
Apples and apple sauce .....	Lb.	13,467	21,589	578	910
Apricots .....	Lb.	10,549	26,754	879	2,021
Berries-					
Loganberries .....	Lb.	5,568	4,574	402	322
Other canned berries .....	Lb.	534	1,028	64	125
Cherries .....	Lb.	1,403	1,646	166	182
Grapefruit .....	Lb.	28,866	29,921	1,691	1,810
Peaches .....	Lb.	50,419	102,957	3,517	6,940
Pears .....	Lb.	71,379	82,316	5,276	5,695
Pineapples .....	Lb.	19,111	23,691	1,531	1,959
Prunes .....	Lb.	836	e/h/ 912	79	e/h/ 67
Fruits for salad .....	Lb.	31,154	40,426	3,345	4,295
Other canned fruits .....	Lb.	3,165	4,997	271	423
Total canned fruits .....	Lb.	236,501	340,811	17,799	24,749
Preserved, jellies and jams .....	Lb.	881	1,095	131	167
Other fruit preparations .....	Lb.	1,320	1,552	270	338
Total fruits & fruit prep. ....				70,850	94,729
Grains and grain products:					
Grains-					
Barley .....(48 lb.).....	Bu.	4,050	3,836	3,038	5,261
Buckwheat .....(48 lb.).....	Bu.	55	a/	38	1
Corn .....(56 lb.).....	Bu.	1,856	433	1,603	426
Oats .....(32 lb.).....	Bu.	377	741	197	258
Rice-					
Paddy or rough .....	Lb.	5,385	4,989	91	100
Milled, including brown ....	Lb.	119,101	81,103	3,742	2,507
Rye .....(56 lb.).....	Bu.	a/	9	a/	8
Wheat .....(60 lb.).....	Bu.	3,019	311	1,961	312
Meal and flour-					
Corn meal .....	Bbl.	117	96	496	438
Oatmeal, groats, & rolled oats-					
In bulk (sacks or bags)....	Lb.	943	1,127	35	38
In pkgs. (cases or cartons) ..	Lb.	12,909	11,268	1,130	1,073
Total oatmeal, etc. ....	Lb.	13,852	12,395	1,165	1,111
Rice flour, screenings, etc. :	Lb.	279	346	9	10
Wheat flour- .....	Bbl.	e/ 2,260	---	e/ 9,449	---
Wholly of U.S. wheat .....	Bbl.	d/ 509	829	d/ 2,252	3,827
Other .....	Bbl.	d/ 1,171	2,494	d/ 5,145	11,580
Total grains and flours ..				29,186	25,839

Continued -



AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS: Exports (domestic) of the United States,  
1934-35 and 1935-36, cont'd

Commodity exported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36
			prelim.		prelim.
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONTINUED:				1,000	1,000
Grains & grain products, cont'd.		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Miscellaneous grain products-					
Biscuits and crackers-					
Sweetened .....	Lb.	352	935	196	220
Unsweetened .....	Lb.	2,678	3,037	425	517
Cereal foods-					
Corn, ready to eat .....	Lb.	1,813	2,166	231	272
Wheat-					
Ready to eat .....	Lb.	565	727	76	93
To be cooked .....	Lb.	725	793	69	77
Other cereal foods .....	Lb.	1,541	1,930	190	224
Hominy and corn grits .....	Lb.	10,334	8,676	224	182
Macaroni, spaghetti, etc. ....	Lb.	1,982	1,985	166	162
Malt (34 lb.) .....	Bu.	83	45	100	55
Wheat semolina .....	Lb.	d/ 448	2,287	d/ 10	55
Other grains & preparations ..		c/	c/	448	525
Total misc. grain products ..				2,135	2,382
Feeds and fodders-					
Hay .....(2,240 lb.).....	Ton	3	2	57	40
Kafir and milo (56 lb.).....	Bu.	4	3	5	2
Mill feeds- (2,240 lb.) .....					
Mixed dairy feeds .....	Ton	2	2	75	70
Mixed poultry feeds .....	Ton	2	2	111	75
Other prepared & mixed .....	Ton	2	2	103	90
Other, bran, middlings, etc. :	Ton	11	9	291	204
Oil cake- (2,240 lb.) .....					
Cottonseed .....	Ton	1	5	19	131
Linseed .....	Ton	159	194	4,165	4,408
Other oil cake .....	Ton	1	19	22	412
Oil-cake meal- (2,240 lb.) .....					
Cottonseed .....	Ton	2	4	70	112
Linseed .....	Ton	11	11	375	337
Other oil-cake meal .....	Ton	1	34	54	778
Total oil cake and meal ....	Ton	175	267	4,705	6,178
Total feeds & fodders i/....				5,347	6,659
Hops .....	Lb.	6,735	6,349	1,289	907
Nuts:					
Peanuts .....	Lb.	301	284	29	29
Pecans .....	Lb.	d/ 81	922	d/ 37	231
Walnuts .....	Lb.	d/ 351	12,098	d/ 97	1,201
Other nuts .....	Lb.	11,530	5,221	1,353	450

Continued -



AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS: Exports (domestic) of the United States,  
1934-35 and 1935-36, cont'd

Commodity exported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36
			prelim.		prelim.
				1,000	1,000
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONTINUED:		Thousands:	Thousands:	dollars	dollars
Oilseeds .....	Lb.	4,705	178,124	145	2,852
Oils and fats, vegetable:					
Fixed or expressed-					
Cocoa butter .....	Lb.	4,728	2,956	592	398
Coconut oil-					
Edible .....	Lb.	898	3,337	58	204
Inedible .....	Lb.	23,508	12,587	812	547
Total coconut oil .....	Lb.	24,406	15,924	870	751
Corn oil .....	Lb.	880	810	68	68
Cottonseed oil-					
Crude .....	Lb.	1,659	400	89	28
Refined .....	Lb.	3,836	3,171	398	373
Total cottonseed oil .....	Lb.	5,495	3,571	487	401
Cooking fats other than lard :					
(animal or vegetable origin):	Lb.	1,546	1,375	194	186
Linseed oil .....	Lb.	795	1,022	83	103
Soybean oil .....	Lb.	3,353	4,410	216	286
Soap stock, vegetable .....	Lb.	14,568	18,264	586	819
Other expressed vegetable					
oils and fats-					
Edible .....	Lb.	557	2,153	69	177
Inedible .....	Lb.	2,611	5,056	127	287
Total other expressed ..	Lb.	3,168	7,209	196	464
Total fixed or expressed					
oils and fats .....	Lb.	58,939	55,541	3,292	3,476
Essential or distilled-					
Blended, compounded, or					
mixed perfume-flavor oils...	Lb.	89	153	220	355
Citrus oils .....	Lb.	162	419	118	418
Peppermint .....	Lb.	243	408	759	892
Pine .....	Gal.	956	1,182	522	631
Spearmint & other mint oils...	Lb.	20	28	36	47
Other natural essential					
and distilled oils .....	Lb.	1,860	1,366	575	636
Total essential and					
distilled oils .....				2,230	2,979
Total vegetable oils					
and fats .....				5,522	6,455

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS: Exports (domestic) of the United States,  
1934-35 and 1935-36, cont'd

Commodity exported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934-35	1935-36 prelim.	1934-35	1935-36 prelim.
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONTINUED:				1,000	1,000
Seeds (except oilseeds):		Thousands:	Thousands:	dollars	dollars
Field and grass seeds-					
Alfalfa .....	Lb.	477	526	74	71
Clover-					
Red .....	Lb.	686	358	110	52
Other clover .....	Lb.	1,963	616	403	100
Timothy .....	Lb.	290	5,963	45	265
Other seeds-					
Field seeds .....	Lb.	1,210	1,030	67	68
Grass seeds .....	Lb.	4,021	5,397	643	553
Vegetable and flower seeds .....	Lb.	2,184	2,033	763	672
Total seeds (except oilseeds) .....	Lb.	10,861	15,809	2,105	1,781
Spices .....	Lb.	1,211	1,234	170	204
Starch:					
Cornstarch and corn flour .....	Lb.	39,932	54,527	1,375	1,684
Other starch .....	Lb.	536	815	31	46
Sugar and related products:					
Sugar, refined (2,000 lb.) .....	Ton	152	94	5,210	4,328
Molasses .....	Gal.	4,764	15,245	214	469
Glucose (corn sirup) .....	Lb.	27,899	34,003	788	892
Grape sugar (corn sugar) .....	Lb.	4,411	5,116	174	217
Sirup (including maple) .....	Gal.	409	310	113	105
Total sugar and related products .....				6,499	6,011
Tobacco, unmanufactured:					
Leaf tobacco-					
Black fat, water baler, and dark African .....	Lb.	8,768	10,496	1,420	1,782
Bright flue-cured .....	Lb.	244,474	322,792	104,545	126,062
Burley .....	Lb.	14,664	8,609	2,107	1,709
Cigar leaf .....	Lb.	1,299	769	426	434
Dark-fired Ky. & Tennessee ..	Lb.	63,565	54,936	7,234	6,514
Dark Virginia .....	Lb.	10,516	9,748	2,152	2,270
Green River (Pryor) .....	Lb.	3,544	2,917	668	440
Maryland and Ohio export .....	Lb.	5,624	5,932	1,252	1,306
One-sucker leaf .....	Lb.	815	1,225	69	108
Perique .....	Lb.	78	115	27	41
Total leaf tobacco .....	Lb.	353,347	417,539	119,900	140,666
Stems, trimmings, and scrap ....	Lb.	21,311	15,129	614	409
Total tobacco, unmanufactured:	Lb.	374,658	432,668	120,514	141,075

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS: Exports (domestic) of the United States,  
1934-35 and 1935-36, cont'd

Commodity exported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934-35	1935-36 prelim.	1934-35	1935-36 prelim.
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONTINUED:				1,000	1,000
Vegetables and preparations:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Vegetables-					
Fresh-					
Beans (including snap beans)	Lb.	<u>g/</u> <u>d/</u> 3,562	<u>g/</u> <u>d/</u> 182		
Onions .....	Lb.	17,435 : 39,274	398 : 731		
Peas, green .....	Lb.	<u>g/</u> <u>d/</u> 1,514	<u>g/</u> <u>d/</u> 68		
Peppers .....	Lb.	<u>g/</u> <u>d/</u> 245	<u>g/</u> <u>d/</u> 17		
Potatoes, white .....	Lb.	73,067 : 107,389	795 : 1,368		
Tomatoes .....	Lb.	<u>g/</u> <u>d/</u> 9,452	<u>g/</u> <u>d/</u> 311		
Other fresh vegetables .....		<u>c/</u> <u>c/</u>	3,030 : 3,068		
Dried-					
Beans .....	Lb.	5,178 : 8,232	256 : 320		
Peas .....	Lb.	3,052 : 3,491	146 : 145		
Canned-					
Asparagus .....	Lb.	17,250 : 19,660	2,090 : 2,581		
Beans, baked, and pork and beans .....	Lb.	4,501 : 5,210	251 : 293		
Corn .....	Lb.	1,773 : 2,605	141 : 195		
Peas .....	Lb.	2,998 : 3,846	247 : 308		
Soups .....	Lb.	1,946 : 2,480	213 : 246		
Tomatoes .....	Lb.	1,958 : 1,821	126 : 137		
Other canned vegetables (incl. vegetable juices) ..	Lb.	2,983 : 4,081	246 : 322		
Pickles .....	Lb.	1,699 : 2,082	181 : 228		
Ketchup & other tomato sauses ..	Lb.	3,125 : 3,451	293 : 328		
Other sauces and relishes .....	Lb.	1,950 : 2,050	369 : 359		
Other vegetable preparations ..		<u>c/</u> <u>c/</u>	212 : 261		
Total veg. and preparations ..			8,994 : 11,468		
Miscellaneous vegetable products:					
Beverages- <u>j/</u>					
Fruit juices and sirups-.....	Gal.	1,194 : <u>e/</u> 652	965 : <u>e/</u> 601		
Fruit juices (incl. cider, grape, and citrus juices) :	Gal.	<u>g/</u> <u>d/</u> 1,256	<u>g/</u> <u>d/</u> 804		
Sirups and flavors for beverages .....	Gal.	<u>g/</u> <u>d/</u> 223	<u>g/</u> <u>d/</u> 198		
Malt extract and malt sirup ..	Lb.	803 : 1,160	71 : 100		
Malt liquors (beer, ale, etc.) ..	Gal.	<u>g/</u> <u>d/</u> 283	<u>g/</u> <u>d/</u> 190		
Wines .....	Gal.	<u>g/</u> <u>d/</u> 11	<u>g/</u> <u>d/</u> 9		
Other beverages .....	Gal.	351 : 242	249 : 210		

Continued -



AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS: Exports (domestic) of the United States,  
1934-35 and 1935-36, cont'd

Commodity exported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934-35	1935-36 prelim.	1934-35	1935-36 prelim.
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONTINUED:				1,000	1,000
Miscellaneous veg. products, cont'd:		Thousands:	Thousands:	dollars	dollars
Broomcorn (2240 lb.)	Ton	2	3	354	306
Drugs, herbs, leaves, and roots, crude-					
Ginseng	Lb.	261	219	1,355	710
Other crude veg. drugs	Lb.	4,037	4,480	524	593
Flavoring extracts	Gal.	26	37	193	248
Nursery and greenhouse stock-					
Flowers, cut		c/	c/	57	105
Fruit-tree stocks, cuttings, or seedlings	No.	616	1,184	78	90
Other nursery or greenhouse stock, plants, and bulbs		c/	c/	155	189
Vinegar	Gal.	207	175	68	66
Yeast	Lb.	3,463	3,423	589	577
Other misc. vegetable products		c/	c/	460	818
Total vegetable products j/...				596,473	711,744
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS j/...				663,713	766,304
FOREST PRODUCTS:					
Dyeing & tanning extracts, veg.:					
Chestnut	Lb.	4,631	5,142	143	153
Logwood (including hematine crystals)	Lb.	1,112	872	140	113
Oak	Lb.	k/	d/ 20	k/	d/ 1
Other extracts-	Lb.	---	d/19,161	---	d/ 832
Dyeing	Lb.	321	e/ 306	32	e/ 37
Tanning	Lb.	32,892	e/19,305	1,515	e/ 866
Total dyeing and tanning extracts	Lb.	33,956	44,806	1,830	2,002
Naval stores, gums, and resins:					
Naval stores-					
Gum resin	Bbl.	847	932	7,160	7,806
Wood resin	Bbl.	247	281	1,941	2,352
Gum spirits of turpentine	Gal.	9,691	10,910	4,595	4,818
Wood turpentine	Gal.	940	1,001	435	430
Crude oleoresin	Lb.	1/	d/ 0	1/	d/ 0
Tar & pitch of wood (500 lb.)	Bbl.	9	14	93	128
Other gums and resins	Lb.	5,442	6,752	927	1,051
Total naval stores, gums and resins				15,151	16,585

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS: Exports (domestic) of the United States,  
1934-35 and 1935-36, cont'd

Commodity exported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934-35	1935-36 prelim.	1934-35	1935-36 prelim.
FOREST PRODUCTS, CONTINUED:				1,000	1,000
Wood:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Boards, planks, scantlings, etc. <u>m</u> /:					
Hardwoods-					
Ash .....	M.ft.:	40 :	38 :	1,949 :	1,548
Birch, beech, and maple ....	M.ft.:	2::	2::	106 :	116
Chestnut .....	M.ft.:	3 :	1 :	136 :	65
Cottonwood .....	M.ft.:	2 :	2 :	90 :	82
Gum-					
Red and sap .....	M.ft.:	24 :	21 :	959 :	776
Tupelo and black .....	M.ft.:	11 :	11 :	375 :	314
Hickory .....	M.ft.:	4::	5 :	350 :	516
Magnolia .....	M.ft.:	6 :	7 :	301 :	336
Mahogany .....	M.ft.:	3 :	5 :	537 :	772
Oak .....	M.ft.:	133 :	146 :	6,704 :	6,942
Poplar .....	M.ft.:	27 :	27 :	1,224 :	1,200
Small hardwood dimension	:	:	:	:	:
stock-					
Squares-.....	M.ft.:	5 <u>e</u> /	2 :	269 <u>e</u> /	97
Oak squares .....	M.ft.:	<u>g</u> / <u>d</u> /	1 :	<u>g</u> / <u>d</u> /	76
Other squares .....	M.ft.:	<u>g</u> / <u>d</u> /	2 :	<u>g</u> / <u>d</u> /	67
Other small stock .....	M.ft.:	4 :	5 :	520 :	491
Wagon-oak planks .....	M.ft.:	10 :	12 :	575 :	606
Walnut .....	M.ft.:	6 :	8 :	617 :	725
Other hardwoods .....	M.ft.:	6 :	7 :	341 :	402
Total hardwoods .....	M.ft.:	286 :	302 :	15,053 :	15,131
Softwoods-					
Cedar .....	M.ft.:	5 :	5 :	225 :	240
Cypress .....	M.ft.:	4 :	5 :	235 :	259
Douglas fir-					
Dressed .....	M.ft.:	48 :	25 :	909 :	760
Rough .....	M.ft.:	354 :	254 :	5,908 :	6,109
Hemlock .....	M.ft.:	17 :	12 :	224 :	173
Redwood .....	M.ft.:	19 :	25 :	838 :	1,194
Southern pine-					
Dressed .....	M.ft.:	41 :	38 :	1,467 :	1,409
Rough .....	M.ft.:	240 :	252 :	8,644 :	8,902
Spruce .....	M.ft.:	10 :	17 :	400 :	1,053
White, ponderosa, and	:	:	:	:	:
sugar pine .....	M.ft.:	35 :	38 :	1,322 :	1,544
Other softwoods .....	M.ft.:	a/ :	a/ :	3 :	1
Total softwoods .....	M.ft.:	773 :	671 :	20,175 :	21,644

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS: Exports (domestic) of the United States,  
1934-35 and 1935-36, cont'd

Commodity exported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36
			prelin.		prelin.
FOREST PRODUCTS, CONTINUED:				1,000	1,000
Wood, cont'd:		Thousands:	Thousands:	dollars	dollars
Cooperate & box material-					
Box shooks-					
Gum .....	Bd.ft.	1,382	1,742	75	80
Hemlock and spruce .....	Bd.ft.	7,644	5,662	163	129
Southern pine .....	Bd.ft.	1,155	3,858	43	158
White, ponderosa, and					
sugar pine .....	Bd.ft.	243	708	9	27
Other box shooks .....	Bd.ft.	2,388	2,289	86	96
Cooperage-					
Heading-					
Slack .....	Set	262	392	25	30
Tight .....	Set	919	1,037	326	365
Shooks-					
Slack .....	Set	254	349	131	186
Tight .....	Set	700	759	1,404	1,437
Staves-					
Slack .....	No.	7,925	8,492	103	120
Tight .....	No.	21,373	23,983	1,613	1,543
Total cooperage and					
box material .....				3,978	4,171
Firewood and other					
unmanufactured wood .....	Cu.ft.	2,202	n/	71	91
Hardwood flooring-m/	M.ft.	9	e/	641	e/
Oak flooring .....	M.ft.	g/	d/	6	d/
Other flooring .....	M.ft.	g/	d/	1	d/
Lath .....	M.	5	3	13	9
Logs and hewn timber (incl.					
stumps and burls)-m/					
Hardwoods-					
Ash and hickory .....	M.ft.	3	4	161	217
Cottonwood and aspen .....	M.ft.	g/	d/	5	d/
Walnut .....	M.ft.	g/	1	120	367
Other hardwoods .....	M.ft.	12	11	480	699
Softwoods-					
Cedar-					
Port Orford .....	M.ft.	o/	d/	12	d/
Western red .....	M.ft.	49	42	818	643
Other (including Eastern)	M.ft.	a/	1	18	39

Continued -



AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS: Exports (domestic) of the United States,  
1934-35 and 1935-36, cont'd

Commodity exported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934-35	1935-36 prelim.	1934-35	1935-36 prelim.
FOREST PRODUCTS, CONTINUED:				1,000	1,000
Wood, cont'd:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Logs and hewn timber (incl. stumps and burls), cont'd-					
Softwoods, cont'd-					
Douglas fir .....	M.ft.	68	122	630	1,102
Hemlock .....	M.ft.	99	84	746	684
Southern pine .....	M.ft.	a/	a/	12	14
Other softwood logs, etc....	M.ft.	51	42	480	409
Total logs and hewn timber .....	M.ft.	282	324	3,465	4,385
Piling-.....	Lin.ft.	5,323	e/ 2,075	673	e/ 333
Creosoted .....	Lin.ft.	g/	d/ 149	g/	d/ 77
Other .....	Lin.ft.	g/	d/ 2,181	g/	d/ 210
Plywood-.....	Sq.ft.	54,388	e/ 21,559	1,563	e/ 695
Douglas fir .....	Sq.ft.	g/	d/ 41,917	g/	d/ 1,547
Other .....	Sq.ft.	g/	d/ 1,835	g/	d/ 84
Pulpwoods .....	Cord	34	10	210	57
Railroad ties-					
Hardwood .....	No.	30	50	34	55
Softwood .....	No.	2,977	872	1,242	459
Creosoted or otherwise preserved .....	No.	571	554	675	634
Total railroad ties .....	No.	3,578	1,476	1,951	1,148
Shingles (100 sq.ft.) .....	Squares	18	10	62	36
Telegraph, trolley, and electric light poles .....	No.	16	21	88	76
Timber, sawed- m/					
Hardwoods .....	M.ft.	a/	1	24	30
Softwoods-					
Cedar .....	M.ft.	1	1	62	66
Douglas fir .....	M.ft.	245	232	3,108	2,922
Hemlock .....	M.ft.	1	1	9	15
Southern pine .....	M.ft.	97	87	4,388	3,902
Other softwoods .....	M.ft.	1	2	45	124
Cresoted or otherwise preserved-					
Southern pine .....	M.ft.	2	1	96	57
Other sawed timber .....	M.ft.	a/	a/	4	21
Total timber, sawed ....	M.ft.	347	325	7,736	7,137

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS: Exports (domestic) of the United States,  
1934-35 and 1935-36, cont'd

Commodity exported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934-35	1935-36 prelim.	1934-35	1935-36 prelim.
FOREST PRODUCTS, CONTINUED:				1,000	1,000
Miscellaneous forest products:		Thousands:	Thousands:	dollars	dollars
Veneers .....	Sq.ft:	46,502	53,446	842	935
Veneer packages, for fruits and vegetables .....		c/	c/	298	285
Wood pulp- (2,000 lb. air-dry) :					
Soda wood pulp .....	Ton :	1	3	70	170
Sulphite wood pulp-.....	Ton :	176	c/ 83	8,794	c/ 4,159
Bleached .....	Ton :	g/	d/ 51	g/	d/ 3,445
Unbleached .....	Ton :	g/	d/ 38	g/	d/ 1,262
Other wood pulp .....	Ton :	2	2	122	132
TOTAL FOREST PRODUCTS .....				82,786	86,665
Total animal products .....				72,240	54,560
Total vegetable products j/:				596,473	711,744
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS j/				668,713	766,304
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES ...				2,085,092	2,374,159

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Less than 500.

b/ Includes goats prior to January 1, 1936.

c/ Reported in value only.

d/ January 1 - June 30.

e/ July 1 - December 31.

f/ Included with "other animal greases and fats" prior to January 1, 1936.

g/ Not separately classified prior to January 1, 1936.

h/ Not separately classified beginning January 1, 1936.

i/ Excludes barley, corn, and oats.

j/ Excludes distilled liquors.

k/ Included with "other tanning extracts" prior to January 1, 1936.

l/ Included with "other gums and resins" prior to January 1, 1936.

m/ Board measure.

n/ Reported in value only, beginning January 1, 1936.

o/ Included with "Western" prior to January 1, 1936.

YUGOSLAVIA: Acreage and production of specified grains,  
1930-1936

Year of harvest	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Corn
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
<u>ACREAGE</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>
1930 .....	5,246	610	1,097	1,009	a/ 6,097
1931 .....	5,289	603	1,065	936	a/ 6,168
1932 .....	4,820	600	1,006	810	a/ 6,488
1933 .....	5,137	633	1,059	929	a/ 6,518
1934 .....	5,002	613	1,042	916	a/ 6,686
1935 .....	5,313	623	1,044	919	a/ 6,738
1936 .....	5,463	628	1,051	890	a/ 6,753
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
<u>PRODUCTION</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
1930 .....	80,326	7,825	18,573	19,634	136,373
1931 .....	98,789	7,614	17,999	18,242	126,111
1932 .....	53,444	8,328	17,982	18,548	188,689
1933 .....	96,582	9,659	21,267	25,563	140,861
1934 .....	68,328	7,688	18,828	22,971	202,909
1935 .....	73,101	7,720	17,246	19,143	119,222
1936 .....	107,437	7,992	19,428	18,808	b/ 188,966

International Institute of Agriculture.

a/ Acreage sown. b/ Estimate of Danube Basin Office, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

## FRANCE: Production of specified grains, 1930-1936

Year of harvest	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
1930 .....	228,105	28,393	42,456	285,953
1931 .....	264,117	29,518	47,730	316,286
1932 .....	333,524	33,876	50,015	331,936
1933 .....	362,330	35,337	52,592	390,880
1934 .....	338,513	32,983	47,494	302,059
1935 .....	284,950	29,371	47,126	306,958
1936 .....	244,351	27,987	44,473	293,522

Compiled from official sources.



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